OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Ties (without Sunday) One Year.
Daily and Sunday, One Year.
Six Months.
Three Munits.
Sunday Res One Year
Saturday Res One Year
Weekly Pec One Year

DFFICES. Junio, The Rec Building, South Omals, corner N and 20th Streets, Council Bloffs, 12 Pearl Street, Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce, New York, Boons 18, 11 and 18, Tribune Building, Washington, 512 Fourierath Street, COURSESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Latterial Department. BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to the Ree Fabilishing company, Orasha. Draits checks and postellice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY SWORR STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

SWORK STATEMENT OF CIRCLIATION,
STREET Nebrasks,
County of Longlas,
George B. Teschouck secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the
nebral circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week
ending October L 1892, was as follows: Sunday, September 25, Monday, September 25, Tuesday, September 75, Wednesday, September 75, Thursday, September 25, eriday, reprember 31...

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. erce this lst day of October, 1802. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for September, 24,622

ANOTHER union depot is being built in this city. That is the easiest work imaginable, next to building a bridge across the river.

FROM now until Friday is all the time remaining for foreign-born residents to secure their "first papers." The county and city central committees should take notice of the fact.

THE foreign nations are combining to down reciprocity. Of course. It hurts their pockets and of course they squeal, and yet democratic statesmen continue to pronounce it a failure.

HENRI WATTERSON is not a visitor at the shrine this year, being disgusted by the cowardly straddling of the candi date and newspapers on the tariff. Henri, beirg an honest man, is lost in

MR. ISAACS. HASCALL is laying the wires to ride back into the counci! on the people's party reform saw horse. If he succeeds we know exactly what will of Hascality.

How fate pursues some men! Here is Dr. Douglas, who claimed that he could have cured General Grant if be had been called in time, but who has just died from the same disease which afflicted his great patient.

IF COUNCILMAN BRUNER wants to set himself right with the taxpavers, let him report the electric inspection ordinance without kinks and crooks that would make inspection a farce and the ordinance a dead letter.

THE Iowa Central is the latest road to withdraw from the Western Traffic association. This means that the Milwaukee is getting ready to pull out. The more the merrier and the better for justice, Omaha and the west.

OMAHA'S Lacrosse team is preparing for a match game on Thanksgiving day. There is already a match foot ball contest scheduled for that day here. Druggists will take notice and govern their supply of arnica and plasters accord-

THE Indianapolis News has been feeling the Indiana pulse and from being an independent paper it comes out for Harrison on the grounds of local pride and the undesirability of change. The News is wise and will discover that it flopped into the correct meadow.

THE annual report of the banking department on the building and loan associations of New York will show that they have increased their assets since January 1 last by several millions of dollars, another proof of the vast prosperity of the workingmen of that state under the abused McKinley law. Peck has good company.

ONE of the cheerful signs of the times is the persistency the great American hog shows in his habit of selling himself for not less than \$5 per 100 on the hoof. But this pertinacity is not a new feature of his highness. He exhibited the same in a marked degree when he was knocking for admission to the realms of Europe, whose gates had been closed against him.

JOHN CUDARY suggests that the arrest of himself and Wright for engineering the late squeeze in short ribs is only the "baby act" on part some men who were pressed by the deal. Maybe, but unfortunately, Mr. Cudaby and Mr. Wright were not alone in their interest in the price of short ribs. People who have to buy that staple at retail are not rejoiced when they hear that a lucky speculator has sent the price sky high for the benefit of his personal pocket.

THE Des Moines Leader, angered and Irritated by the many Harrison commercial traveling men's clubs, made a bitter attack upon the 'commercial traveler" in a recent issue, calling them "hobos," "boms," "paid pimps," "blow hards" and other sweet names. The fact is, there is not a band of more sensible, decent and more intelligent men in the country than these commercial travelers. In this respect they have made a wonderful improvement in the past few years. And they are working and voting for Harrison because they are dealing every day with facts and prices, and represent truly the great business interests of this country which are opposed to the disastrous financial and tariff policies of

the democratic platform.

WESTERN PROSPERITY. That the west is enjoying a fair meas-

ure of prosperity no one will question who is at all familiar with the prevailing conditions. The splendid crops of last year, which were marketed at an advanced price that gave a good margin of profit, enabled the western farmers to pay off many millions of indebtedness, to make needed improvements and generally to materially better their condition. The large crops of the present year, though considerably less in quantity than those of 1891, have had the effect to lower prices, but not to entirely sweep away profits, the statement of the calamity people to the contrary notwithstanding. The farmers of the west will not get as much money for their products, taken as a whole, in 1892 as they did last year, but there is no probability that they will lose on anything they have produced. There will be less foreign demand for their grain than last year, because Europe has been favo ed with comparatively good crops, but the home consumption will undoubtedly be found to have increased, so that there is no great probability of carrying over a larger surplus than it is safe to have against the possibility of a poor crop year. With respect to all products which depend entirely upon the home market prices are well maintained and there is no reason to suppose that they 21,313 will not continue to be.

There appears to be nowhere in the west any complaint of an insufficient supply of money for all legitimate purposes. In Nebraska the banks generally have a plethora, and money can be had on acceptable security at a lower rate of interest than ever before. It is estimated that the deposits in banks other than savings institutions in this state exceed in amount \$50,000,000, or about \$50 per capita of the population, and a considerable proportion of this belongs to farmers. The situation in Iowa is about the same, and, indeed, everywhere in the west there seems to be an abundance of money, which bankers are ready to loan at reasonable rates on proper security. In a word, there has never been a time when money was easier or cheaper in the west than it is now for those who have the credit or collateral which the owners of money re-

Such being the situation, there is obiously no substantial ground for the claim of the calamity prophets that the western people are not prosperous and that the reason is in the fact that there is not money enough. These persons do not discriminate between a genuine prosperity and the superficial speculative activity which is created by an inflated and irredeemable currency. If follow. We will have another two years | their financial policy were to prevail it would undoubtedly produce a degree of activity which some people would regard as an evidence of prosperity. As nobody would care to keep money that was certain to steadily depreciate everybody having such money would seek to invest it in something, and thus a speculative boom would be inaugurated that would run its course in a few years, when a collapse of the financial balloon would ensue and everything would tumble down to its legitimate value. Then would come the necessity of providing for the redemption of the fiat currency and the people would be given a long and bitter esson, in the folly of stimulating an artificial prosperity by flooding the country with paper promises to pay, Doubtless some would profit by such a plan, but they would not be of the producing or laboring classes, who were compelled to sell their toil and its products for a steadily depreciating currency. These classes would not only be the principal losers while the process of inflation and depreciation went on, but when the inevitable reaction came they would have to bear the chief part of the burden in returning to a normal and egitimate financial condition.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE. It has finally been arranged that the international monetary conference, called at the instance of the government of the United States, will meet at Brussels, the capital of Belgium, November 22. The matter of selecting a place appears to have been the subject of considerable discussion, though why any one point should have been regarded as especially preferable to another is not quite apparent. There was perhaps a little stronger and better argument in favor of London than of any other European city in the fact that for the object of the conference it is desirable to exert as much influence as possible upon British public opinion, and obviously-this could be best done if the conference were held in the English capital, which is also the world's financial capital, but undoubtedly the English people will be given full opportunity to study the de-

iberations of the conference. President Harrison said in his letter of acceptance that we may not only hope for but expect highly beneficial results from this conference. "When the result of the conference is known. said the president, "we shall then be able intelligently to readjust our financial legislation to any new conditions. This hopeful view of the president is not shared very largely by financiers, who cannot lose sight of the fact that past conferences with practically the same objects as the one to meet did not accomplish anything, and although it may be granted that the conditions have somewhat changed, it is not clear that they are more favorable to an international arrangement regarding silver. There have been within the past year or two some encouraging signs of a growth of public opinion in England in favor of bimetallism, but there is no influential sentiment favorable to silver among the financiers of Great Britain whose judgment would have a controlling weight with the government, and there is certainly no reason to expect from Mr. Gladstone any encouragement for a larger use of silver. As to the continental countries of Europe, none of them has recently shown any disposition to promote the cause of silver. Germany is controlled in this matter almost absolutely by the position of England, and her leading financiers are opposed to any change in her financial policy. France appears to be perfectly

satisfied with the existing state of

things. She is enjoying greater pros-

perity than any other European country

and under such circumstances will not be disposed to try any financial experiment. Austria has for some time been preparing to get on a gold basis and can hardly be expected to do much to advance the cause of silver. The other countries that will participate in the conference-there are seventeen in all -will have very little influence upon

the deliberations. From this view of the situation, therefore, it would seem that little is to be expected from the conference of a practical character, but whatever the result it cannot be entirely without value, for we shall at least learn from it the current opinion of the European world on this very important subject, and this should enable us, as the president has said, to intelligently readjust our financial legislation to any new conditions. When the conference shall have completed its deliberations we will know definitely whether we can hope for an international agreement regarding silver or must deal with the question of a silver currency independently of Eu-

ORGANIZED CHARITY.

In every city there are some people who have to be helped during the winter season. Some of them are victims of accident and misfortune andothers are in distress on account of thriftlessness and dissolute habits. It is very difficult, if not almost impossible, for people who are disposed to relieve the distressed, feed the hungry and clothe the naked to ascertain who is or is not worthy of their charity. Quite often they are imposed on by vagabonds and professional beggars of both sexes, while the really meritorious poor, from modesty or a lack of physical force, are obliged to suffer and go unaided. It has been the experience of all great cities that the greatest good to the greatest number of worthy poor can only be done

by a systematic and organized charity. It was to meet this requirement that the Associated Charities of Omaha was recently incorporated by a number of prominent citizens who have interested themselves in organized charity. The plan of the organization is to do charitable work under a system that will insure relief to those who are needy and worthy. It is a well known fact that many who would cheerfully and gladly give for worthy objects are often at a loss to determine whether those seeking aid are deserving of help. It is a part of the duty of the Associated Charities to investigate all cases of want and to direct the money contributed into proper channels. The membership of the organization has not come up to the expectations of its projectors and they desire all charitable people in Omaha to come forward and aid in the work which they have undertaken. Those wishing to promote the success of this worthy undertaking are requested to send their names and subscriptions to the treasurer, Alfred C. Kennedy, in the Board of Trade building. The board of directors desire to plan the winter's work at once and it is very important that all who are willing to co-operate should immediately communicate with the treasurer.

A DISCOURAGED COMPETITOR.

The advantage which the republican party derives from the tariff issue is due in some measure to the fact that England, the chief commercial rival of this country, is profoundly stirred by the prospect of a continuance of the present protective tariff in the United States. It is a natural inference, and one that will occur to the mind of every man who gives attention to the subject that a policy which gives us an advantage over our most formidable rival and causes complaint on her part must be highly advantageous to us. The present attitude of the British press shows that the protective policy of this country is regarded with great apprehension and that the success of the free trade democracy in the approaching election is earnestly hoped for by all whose interests are staked upon the prosperity of the English manufacturers. The Liverpool Echo says that "the Welsh tin plate ndustry is ruined," and adds: "On Saturday several additional proprietors connected with the Welsh tin plate trade closed their works in consequence of the depression in the British trade caused by the operation of the McKinley tariff act. The mills are stopped at sixty tin plate works in South Wales and it is estimated that upwards of 10,000 workmen are thrown out of employment. A large number of operatves, with their families, sailed on Saturday for the United States, where new mills are now being erected by Welsh proprietors."

This is a very strong argument in behalf of our protective policy. It is not the purpose of the advocates of protection to cripple and impoverish the industries and wageearners of England, but if they suffer incidentally from the enforcement of that policy on the part of this country, it cannot be helped. The same paper quoted above has this: "Undoubtedly, failing the success at the presidential polling of Mr. Cleveland, who has pledged his party to a revenue tariff, the future of British manufactures and of all the subsidiary industries.

depending upon them is dark indeed." Such utterances prove conclusively that England has taken sides with the democracy and that the republican policy of protecting the interests of American manufactories and wage earners is regarded with great disfavor by our neignbors across the sea because it gives us an advantage over them in the market. This is the best possible proof of the wisdom of protecting home industries as a means of promoting our own success in the fierce competition in

which we are engaged. Great Britain has no just cause for complaint against our tariff policy. She has always sought to destroy our industries. From the earliest days of this republic to the present it has been openly avowed by English statesmen that American manufacturing interests should never be permitted to thrive. This country has been looked upon by Englishmen as a market and not as a source of competition. It now appears that the American manufacturer, encouraged by a protective tariff, is competing so vigorously and effectively against the manufacturers of England that the latter are filled with alarm and ere taking a lively interest in the

efforts of the democratic party to estab-lish free trade. No man could ask for lish free trade. No man could ask for fund for Kansas sufferers. The state always better evidence than this of the effectiveness of the present protective policy as a means of promoting the interests upon which the prosperity of this country largely depends,

WHY THEY COME HERE.

The emigration from the port of Glasgow for the eight months ending on September I was as follows: For Australia, 43; for Canada, 1,956; for the United States, 20,037, Considering that Glasgow is a British port and that Australia and Canada are British celonies it is somewhat significant that only onetenth of the emigrants from that place should have sought homes under the British flag, while nine-tenths come to the United States. It is well known that Australia and Canada are desirous of securing immigrants, but they are nevertheless setting their faces toward this country, and are increasing our population by millions every year, Those who come from Great Britain are but a small fraction of the total number of foreigners who are seeking our shores and making homes for themselves under our flag.

To those who look for the reasons underlying this preference for the United States it will readily appear that our free institutions and superior advantages for getting on in life are the prime attractions. Foreigners are not ignorant of the fact that the American people are the most prosperous and independent people on earth. The knowledge of this cannot be concealed from them, notwithstanding that every effort is made to dissuade British subjects from seeking homes in this country. There is abundant room for them in the various British provinces; but they seem to prefer America and free institutions. Most of all they prefera country in which the interests of the poor man are protected and promoted by laws especially suited to his needs, A very large proportion of the immigrants are of the wage earning class, but they are ambituous to save money and join the producing class and in a short time most of them will be land owners. A very large proportion of them will settle in the boundless west and apply themselves to the development of its vast resources. This is what comes of protecting the interests of our own people. It increases our population and our producing power and thus contributes steadily to the wealth of the country. In the future as in the past this policy will be fruitful of good results and will enforce the admiration and emulation of the world.

STOP THAT NONSENSE.

The Board of Education has made another exhibition of its lack of good business sense and law knowledge by making a formal demand upon the city council for the \$21,000 which had been contributed from the school fund toward the erection of the city hall building. The reason assigned for this demand is that the rooms which had been set apart for the Board of Education in the city hall building are not exactly what he members and officers of the board would like to get.

Now we should like to know what right the council has to take \$21,000 out of the city hall fund and pay it over to the school board. The money which the board contributed four years ago toward the building was expended in the excavation and foundations. The money now remaining in the city hali fund is the surplus of the proceeds from the sale of bonds voted by the people for the erection of the city hall and for no other purpose. That money cannot legally be diverted into the school fund or any other fund. The council has no right to use any of this fund except for the specific purpose for which it was authorized by the people. But if the council actually had the right to pay back the money which the school board had contributed for perpetual quarters in the city building, good business sense would dictate that the request should

not be granted. The quarters assigned to the board may not be as convenient or as palatial as they expected them to be, but they are certainly a great improvement on the present quarters for which the board is paying rent. They are in a fireproof building and are accessible by elevator; they are provided with large vaults which the board needs for the safekeeping of school house plans and documents.

The new public library building will be finished within eighteen months and possibly within a year. When the library is moved from the city hall building the school board will be able to occupy the great chamber in which the library will temporarily be located. It is therefore senseless for the board to persist in its demand upon the council and its refusal to accommodate itself to existing conditions.

Suppose the members of the board were paying the rent out of their own pockets and they had an offer of free quarters in a fireproof building that did not quite meet the fancy of some of their subordinates, would they hesitate a moment about moving? What right have they to pay rent with the people's money when they would not be willing to pay it out of their own pockets if they were carrying on a private enterprise?

New York Tribune. Mr. Claveland has, returned to the city for

the winter, and is welcome. He is an emi-nent citizen, and there is no reason why he should ever be called upon to reside else-Refined Sarcasm Chicago Pringue. Retail coal dealers are losing money. We know this to be trile because they say so. They admit it. They are in the business

simply to protect the consumer, so far as tney can, from the rapacity of the eastern coal baron. A Remarkable Proposition.

Globe-Democrat. One of the peculiarities of the present cam-One of the peculiarities of the present cam-paign is the fact that the democrats are try-ing to elect a president on the proposition that George Washiagton violated the consti-tution when he signed the protective tariff

Drawing to a Paunch Flush, Cincinnati Commercia! Jerry Simpson, the sockless statesman and calamity erator, pretends to be raising a fund for the "starving farmers of Kansas." This poor famine state reports a wheat crop this year of 70,000,000 bushels, or 5,000,000 bushels in excess of the crop of any year to

goes strongly republican on a full stomach-In 1888 it gave Harrison a plurality of 80,000.

A Pitiful Spectacle. St. Paul Ploncer Press.

The spectacle of Grover Cleveland swal-lowing the democratic tariff platform, nide, hoof and horns, to the last hair, and vomit-ing it up again in a fit of apoplectic strangulation, superinduced by fear of the const quences, is one of the oddest and most pitiful ctacles which was ever exhibited by the candidate of a great party. His treatment of this question discloses the real character of the man.

Cteveland on the Wrong Side.

Philadelphia Ledger As a candidate for the office of chief magistrate of the nation, as one who may be clothed with supreme executive authority, he will be judged, however, not so much by his personal worth, or even by the fair record of his official life, as by the principles of his party as they are said down in its platform. in this campaign there is practically a single issue—the tarif. With regard to that it is the common belief that Mr. Cleveland, even from the standpoint of his letter of accept ance, is upon the wrong side. The issue is plainty a pusiness one and there is nothing so conservative as business. It will vote for its own best good, or for what it believes to be best for the prosperity of the country. A genuinely protective tariff has been long tried and under it the material progress of the country has been phenomenal. That is a practical argument which will certainly handicap the candidate that proposes to ever has for so many years enjoyed popular favor.

Van Wyck and Rosewater,

Niebrara Pioneer. For many years Alf Sorenson was the man aging editor of THE OMAHA BEE. He and Mr. Rosewater had some trouble and Alf, who was considered one of the most able news men in the west, went from THE BEE to the Herald, then to the Republican, and drifted to Salt Lake, where he was editor of the Times. But Sorenson was not so angry at Mr. Rosewater that he could not give his old chief justice, and in summing up Rose-

water and Van Wyck, he says:

"Rosewater, who had belped Van Wyck to
a stat in the United States senate, soon
learned the true character of the man. He found him to be dishonest politically and un grateful, but as the principles that were advocated by Van Wyck were those upon which THE OMAHA BEE had been built. Mr Rosewater continued to support him. Mr. Rosewater, we believe to be an honest antimonopolist. Mr. Van Wyck is not and never has been. He has been anti-monopolist for office only. While assailing the railroads he has begged favors of them. We venture to assert that he never paid a railroad fare between Nebraska and Washington while he

The editor of the Pioneer has known both men better than any one in Knox county knows them. Mr. Rosewater is by no means perfect, but he is of that disposition and temperament that make what faults he has come out clearly to men, and, while more conservative and careful than he was a dozen years ago, he is no less honest in sen-sible relief for the people and the general good of the state He is positive, perhaps too dictatorial by reason of his position, and to outsiders it looks unreasonable. But that he is a political general, with the best taste of what constitutes good government and good officials, and a wonderful discernment of the political situations of the state, cannot be disputed. He can, too, overlook a man's houest mistakes, but he is not known to have forgiven anybody's political crimes.

On the other hand stands General Van Wyck-rich, dictatorial and a political ountebank-whose service in the United States senate, while espousing the cause of the people, was a mockery behind the cur-Better than anybody in Knox county does the editor of the Pioneer know the treachery, the dishonest deals and the dishonest men General Van Wyck upheld as United States senator, not because there was policy is such recognition, but because there was money in it for them. General Leese was acknowledged to be

the best attorney general for the people that Nebraska has ever had. In the last republi can convention that placed him in nomina tion, when the railroads of the state endeav-ored to kill him, General Van Wycz was a member of the Otoe county delegation, which voted against his renomination. After the convention the editor of the Pioneer saw General Leese in the Capital hotel and asked him to explain why it was that Van Wyck, who pretended to be an anti-monopolist, did not vote for his renomination. All that General Leese could answer was, "Will you answer the question !

CURRENT SIMILES

Washington Star: "Wheneblah yoh feels like you want sympathy." said Uncle Eben. "jes' laugh heahty an' you'll fin' people jin' right in. Laughin' am de kotchinest t'ing dat is."

Atchison Globe: It is a common thing to hear people rave about the beauty of a sun-set, but you may have noticed they never say anything about a sunrise. They never see

Philadelphia Record: "Say old man you were drinking awfully hard last evening what effect did it have on you?" "Oh, a fine effect." "Indeed!" "Yes, \$10 or ten days." Chicago Inter Ocean: Don't you think Jones is a feilow of very pleasant address?" Spangle-Well, since he has so many board bits following him around I can't keep his address half the time.

Philadelphia Times: It seems to be against the law to punch a hole in a quarter even, but one can break the biggest kind of a note without violating the statute

Detroit Free Press: He—I don't see as much of you in town as I did at the seashore. She (blushing)—Well, I should hope not.

Truth: Maud-I don't see why they call this a right opera. There's nothing very light about it. Toto-The costumes are,

New York Ledger: He-That was a very unny thing about Mrs. Parvenue.

She-What was that?
He-Why, she went into a carriage shop and wanted to buy a carte de visite. Harper's Bazar: "Jennic," said he,

"Wait, George. Don't be impatient," said Jennie. "Wait until after the first, when my dressmaker's bili comes in. He will be more willing to part with me then."

Washington Star: "So our old school friend is practicing law," said the man who was visiting his native town. "Yep."
"Is he a criminal lawyer?"
"Weil, I don't know as you could call him
that. He's managed to keep from gettin' arrested so far."

EASILY DISHEARTENED.

New York Press.
The maid was loved by her music tutor, But hopelessly, 'twas plain, For he was a sultor who didn't suit her, And he pressed his suit in vain Whenever he the subject mooted He found the maiden mute, o, seeing that she wasn't suited,

He gave up the pursuit He should have striven to subdue her When once he had begun.

And still continued to pursue her
Until his suit was won.

ERNEST RENAN.

Renan: Thy fear was absent from thine end.\*
And unrecreant reason with thee stayed
Throughout thy painful passing. Unafraid,
Thy spirit sought the sightless ways to wend
That had been trod by Him who was the
friend
Of sinners, and who in simplest phrase made
Claim to sonship with Israel's God, ere taid
Away, and deemed all men might comprehend.

Thy sensuous sentience assumed to search The record and the claim full recognized By modern Newman as by Augustine, And then thou swift assalied the Christian

And eloquently scorned what men had prized.

Renan! Hast thou now met the Nazarene?

—Charles Wilson. "The author of the "Vie de Jesu" some years ago prayed that he might not die in delirium wherein he might "babble" of his childhood's belief in the divinity of Jesus and the atone

Date of the Monetary Conference. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.-The international monetary conference will be held at Brussels November 22, with seventeen pow-ers represented besides the United States. The powers which will be represented are Austria, Hungary, Belguim, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Rou-Denmark,

manin, Russia, Servia, Spain, Swede and Norway and Switzerland, The dele gates of the United States will be Senators Allison and Jones, Congressman McCreary Henry W. Cannon of New York and F. A. Wulker of Massachusetts. It is expected that Minister Terrill at Brassels will be made a delegate.

THE TURF QUEEN.

Philadelphia Record. -O, peerless Nancy Hanks! Such fleet and justy shanks No horse e'er bore; Ten thousand trotting cranks Throw up their hats with thanks For thy 2.04.

Washington Star. Said Maud S to Nancy, "Though much you're That record of yours makes me preumatic-"The trick was so easy it didn't need fraud: it was just a walk over," said Nancy to Maud.

Indianapolis Journal it was a man from Tarry Hut, From the classic Wabash shore; I asked him as to politics. He marmured: "Two-naught-four."

Says I to him, "How is the corn? Is there much wheat in store?" He turned on me a fishy eye, And whispered: "Two-naught-four." O man from the town of faro-banks, Why sing those figures o'er?"
Says I. He cnortied, "Nancy Hanks,"
And gurgled, "Two-naught-four."

A WORK OF ART

New York's Columbian Invitation to Pres-

The invitation sent to President Harrison by the committee of 100 to be present at New York's celebration of the 400th aniversary of the discovery of America is a handsome specimen of richly illuminated croll work

The inscription reads:

The city of New York requests the honor of the presence of the president of the United States at its celebration of the four bundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, on the tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth days of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

The invitation is illuminated on parch ment size ISx12 inches. It is much after the character of the line old illuminations produced by the monks of the middle ages. The inscription opens with the coat-of-arms of the city of New York, showing the old shield of the city in the center, with the wind-mill, sail, two barrels of flour and two beavers. Above these is the American engle while supporting the shield on either side is an Indian and a sailor. The first letter of the word "president" is a beautiful piece of coloring extending down the entire length of the inscription. Within the loop of the letter is a miniature representation of the Santa Maria, Columbus' flagsnip, out at sea, with others of his fleet in the distance.

There are a number of leaves to the paren-ment containing the names of the committee of 100. Ithoy are tied with ribbons to an ivory bar, and rolled up in the ancient form it which parchments were put up. In this instance the parchment is incased in a hand-some box of American ash, mounted with solid gold corners, hinges and lock; on the cover are mounted a raised gold head of Col-umbus and the figures 1492-1892.

FOUGHT ON NIAGARA'S BRIDGE.

Workmen Engage in a Deadly Conflict and Nearty Fall Into the River. NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 3 .- Two painters, engaged in repairing the cables and guy ropes of the cantilever bridge across Niagara river yesterday, had swung a slender scaffold 200 feet above the stream on which to do their work. They were both Canadians, one from Montreal named Joseph Graves and the other named William Gamet. At last they engaged in a terrific hand-to-hand struggle, in which Graves nearly lost his life. Who started the quarrel no one his life. Who started the quarrel no one knows, but Gamet lost his temper, grabbed a hatchet and threatened to brain his com-panion. Graves grasped his wrist, but Gamet was the stronger, and pressed him to the edge of the scaffold, threatening to hurl

him into the river.

To save himself from falling Graves loosened his hold on Gamet's wrist and grasped at a rope. Three quick, sharp blows were rained upon him by the enraged assailant. Two fell on his back and one split open his scalp back of the left car. He staggered, lost his hold and fell, but was caught be-tween the guy ropes, where he lay out of reach of the other. With the blood streaming from his cuts.

Graves climbed hand over hand up the cables to the oridge floor. Gamet followed, hatcher in hand. Here other workmen interfered. The wounded man was borne to the Canadian shore, where surgeons were summoned and dressed his wounds. It is doubtful whether he can live. Gamet escaped while Graves was being attended to.

Knocked Out the Faribault Plan. NORTHFIELD, Minn., Oct. 3 .- What is known as the "Faribault plan" in school mat ters has fizzled out and in all probability will be a thing of the past in so far as the present public school and the parochial system being made into one. A meeting was held at Fari out the old board favoring the scheme and elected a new one opposing the scheme.

Stole the Railroad's Funds. NEW YORK, Oct. 3 .- A morning paper

says: "A shortage in the accounts of A. S. Letts, assistant cashier in the freight office of the Pennsylvania railroad in Jersey City, was discovered last Thursday by accident

As far as examination of the books has gone it appears that \$2,500 in cash and \$3,000 in checks are missing. The checks have been

HEALTH ITEMS.

Death from Diphtherm - What the Board is Doing.

Yesterday a child died at Thirty-fourth and r'ranklin streets of diphtheria and on account of the proximity of the school house Commissioner Somers had the nouse quaran tined. To enforce his orders he placed an inspector on the premises and will have the

nouse thereughly furnigated.
At a meeting of the board of health held yesterday afternoon Chief Scavey suggested that all of the inspectors be uniformed and clothed with police powers. A committee will consider the matter and report at the

Meat Inspectors Besan and Frank reported having confiscated 2,350 pounds of beef, 1,718 pounds of yeal and fish, fruit, etc.
In the contagious diseases reported there

were ten cases of scarratina and no deaths, croup, two cases, two deaths; diphtheria, nincteen cases, five deaths; typhoid fever twenty cases, two deaths.
Inspector Holmes made thirty-eight tests of mik and inspected thirty-three dairies

lations of the ordinances. Dr. Somers was instructed to continue his work of inspecting the school buildings. There were ninety-eight deaths in the city last month and 140 pirths.

SHE IS AN ERRING WIFE,

Identity of the Mrs. Hathaway Who was with Young Mezick When He Suicided. CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 3:-The Mrs. Hathaway who was with Frank Mezick at Chicago when he committed suicide is the wife of Albert G. Hathaway, one of the most estimable young business men of Cleveland. He is a member of the street railway contracting firm of Robinsen & Hathaway. Hathaway knew nothing of the troubles of his wife un-til he got down to his office Monday morning.

He was badly proken up over the news and

refused to talk further than to say that his wife left home of her own accord. The Hathaways have been living in a beautiful home on Hillburn avenue and have been quite prominent in society. The young wife was furnished with everything that i wife could desire at the hands of an in-dulgent and well-to-do husband, and her former friends and neighbors are at a loss to account for the course she has taken. It had been noticed for some time however that the young woman acted indiscreetly to say

It's a Fight to the Death. Pirrsming, Pa., Oct. 3,-It is given out that the National Federation of Iron and Steel Workers have come to recognize that the fight at Homestead is one to the death, and from now on all its energies will be bent toward making the fight successful. To this end all members will be assessed to sup-port the strikers. Few of the men under arrest on the charge of treason have been released on bail. One more has been arrested, but it is believed the remaining twenty-

eight have fled.
The suits against H. C. Frick, Secretary Lovejov, Messrs, Leishmann, Curry, Potter and others of the Carnegie company, and the Pinkerton detectives, will go before the grand jury tomorrow. The charges embraced are conspiracy and riot. Burgess John McLuckie and Hugh Ross are the prosecutors.

Peck's Case Again Adjourned, ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 3 .- The court of sessions this afternoon overruled the motion of Labor Commissioner Peck that the indictment against him for burning public documents be quashed. Peck then demurred to the indictment on the ground that more than one crime was charged therein and that it was illegally found. The case was then adjourned till Thursday

Will Wait Till After Election. CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 3, -The aunouncement is made here by the Amnesty association that at the request of Fielden, Niebe and Schwab, the Haymarket acarchists, now in Joliet, that the petition for their pardon will be held up until after the November elections, so that it cannot be used for political

Two Aeronauts Fatally Injured.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 3.-James

A. Lewis, two practical aeronauts, made a balloon ascension in a single ship yesterday and alighted in some trees. Their trapeze bar was broken and the men fell seventy Both were so badly injured that they will die. Visible Supply of Grain.

New York, Oct. 3.—The visible supply

of grain is as fellows: Wheat, 47,902,000 bushels; corn, 10.945,000 bushels; oats, 7,101,-000 bushels; rye, 748,000 bushels; barley, 750,000 bushels.

OCTOBER DAYS.

Eva A. Madden in Ladies' Home Journal, out in the field is the golden-rod.
Waving and bending its yellow plumes;
White is the seed in the milk-weed pod.
In the yellow days of October.

Crimson are trees of the forest land, Berries hang red on the climbing vines, Maples are touched by a golden hand. And the nuts are ripe in their brownness. Ciese to the grass are the asters white.

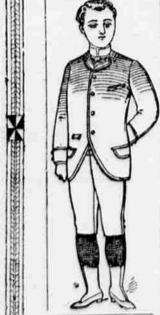
Brown on the ground lie the falien leave
Circling around summer's birds take flight

And the qualis whir up near the fences Over the land is the autumn haze: Slowly at eve comes the great round moon: Slient and sweet are the country ways In the golden days of October.

BROWNING, KING Largest Manufacturers and Dealers

The Boys

We are particular to suit the boys. Boys grow up



to be men. Men buy suits. We suit the boy, we suit the man. We suit the man. We put into our suits brains, capital, experience, economy, style and many other desirable things besides linings, all of which benefit the boy and the man. Boys' single-breasted knee pant suits in dark colors, \$2.50 and \$3.50. Single and double-breasted cassimeres and fancy cheviots \$4, \$5, \$6 and up. Men's suits \$10, \$12.50, \$15, \$18, \$20, and fall overcoats from \$8.50 up to \$30. Boys' long pant suits \$6 and up. No one quotes as low prices for goods the equal of these. We know they are all right

and we mean to keep them so. Browning, King&Co

Our store closes at 5:30 p. m., except Satur- | S.W. Cor. 15th & Douglas St